10/648067

Refine Search

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
L5 and gps	7

Database:

US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
US Patents Full-Text Database
US OCR Full-Text Database
EPO Abstracts Database
JPO Abstracts Database
Derwent World Patents Index
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search:

L6

[Refine Search]

[Recall Text] [Clear] [Interrupt]

Search History

DATE: Tuesday, January 31, 2006   Printable Copy   Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
	DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=OR		
L6	L5 and gps	7	L6
L5	L4 and vehicle	16	L5
L4	L3 and map$	18	L4
L3	L2 and database	21	L3
L2	L1 and navigation	37	L2
L1	(freshness adj (information or data)) and @ad<=20020826	145	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Hit List

Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 7 of 7 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 20050091118 A1

Using default format because multiple data bases are involved.

    L6: Entry 1 of 7   File: PGPB   Apr 28, 2005

    PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20050091118
    PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
    DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20050091118 A1

    TITLE: Location-Based filtering for a shopping agent in the physical world

    PUBLICATION-DATE: April 28, 2005

    INVENTOR-INFORMATION:
    NAME   CITY   STATE   COUNTRY
    Fano, Andrew Ernest   Evanston   IL   US

    US-CL-CURRENT: 705/26

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw De

☐ 2. Document ID: US 20030191568 A1

    L6: Entry 2 of 7   File: PGPB   Oct 9, 2003

    PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030191568
    PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
    DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030191568 A1

    TITLE: Method and system for controlling a vehicle

    PUBLICATION-DATE: October 9, 2003

    INVENTOR-INFORMATION:
    NAME   CITY   STATE   COUNTRY
    Breed, David S.   Boonton Township NJ   US

    US-CL-CURRENT: 701/36; 340/438, 701/213

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw De

☐ 3.   Document ID: US 20020198632 A1

L6: Entry 3 of 7   File: PGPB   Dec 26, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020198632
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020198632 A1

TITLE: Method and arrangement for communicating between vehicles

PUBLICATION-DATE: December 26, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:
NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY
Breed, David S.	Boonton Township	NJ	US
DuVall, Wilbur E.	Kimberling City	MO	US
Johnson, Wendell C.	Signal Hill	CA	US
Lukin, Kostyantyn Alexandrovich	Kharkov		UA
Konovalov, Vladymyr Michailovich	Kharkov		UA

US-CL-CURRENT: 701/1; 701/213

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw De |

☐ 4.   Document ID: US 6768944 B2

L6: Entry 4 of 7   File: USPT   Jul 27, 2004

US-PAT-NO: 6768944
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6768944 B2

TITLE: Method and system for controlling a vehicle

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw De |

☐ 5.   Document ID: US 6720920 B2

L6: Entry 5 of 7   File: USPT   Apr 13, 2004

US-PAT-NO: 6720920
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6720920 B2

TITLE: Method and arrangement for communicating between vehicles

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw De |

☐ 6.   Document ID: US 6336073 B1

L6: Entry 6 of 7   File: USPT   Jan 1, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6336073
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6336073 B1

TITLE: Information terminal device and method for route guidance

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw De

☐ 7.   Document ID: US 6317718 B1
L6: Entry 7 of 7   File: USPT   Nov 13, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6317718
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6317718 B1

TITLE: System, method and article of manufacture for location-based filtering for
shopping agent in the physical world

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw De

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Terms	Documents
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    L6: Entry 6 of 7   File: USPT   Jan 1, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6336073
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6336073 B1

TITLE: Information terminal device and method for route guidance

DATE-ISSUED: January 1, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Ihara; Yasuhiro	Kobe			JP
Suzuki; Akihiro	Neyagawa			JP
Nakano; Nobuyuki	Toyonaka			JP
Fukuda; Hisaya	Sakai			JP

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.	Osaka-fu			JP	03

APPL-NO: 09/626122   [PALM]
DATE FILED: July 26, 2000

FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:

COUNTRY	APPL-NO	APPL-DATE
JP	11-215797	July 29, 1999

INT-CL-ISSUED: [07] G01 C 21/00, G08 G 1/096

US-CL-ISSUED: 701/202; 701/208, 701/211, 340/990
US-CL-CURRENT: 701/202; 340/990, 701/208, 701/211

FIELD-OF-CLASSIFICATION-SEARCH: 701/202, 701/201, 701/208, 701/209, 701/210,
701/211, 701/212, 340/988, 340/990, 340/995
See application file for complete search history.

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

                    U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

              　Search Selected　 　Search ALL　 　Clear　

	PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
☐	5543789	August 1996	Behr et al.	340/995

☐	5913918	June 1999	Nakano et al.	701/208
☐	5945976	August 1999	Iwamura et al.	345/139
☐	6006161	December 1999	Katou	701/212
☐	6040824	March 2000	Maekaw et al.	345/173
☐	6041281	March 2000	Nimura et al.	701/211
☐	6073075	June 2000	Kondou et al.	701/203
☐	6115669	September 2000	Watanabe et al.	701/209
☐	6121900	September 2000	Takishita	340/995
☐	6182010	January 2001	Berstis	701/211
☐	6199014	March 2001	Walker et al.	701/211
☐	6202022	March 2001	Ando	701/200
☐	6202026	March 2001	Nimura et al.	701/211

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

FOREIGN-PAT-NO	PUBN-DATE	COUNTRY	CLASS
9-229694	September 1997	JP	
10-103977	April 1998	JP	

ART-UNIT: 3661

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Nguyen; Tan

ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Wenderoth, Lind & Ponack, L.L.P.

ABSTRACT:

In an information terminal device, a processor receives route information on a route from a start point to a destination and guidance information required for route guidance, in accordance with a standard communications protocol. The processor guides the route from the start point to the destination through an information presentation part by using first cartographic data having a basis on the received route information and the guidance information. The processor requests, as required, a specific information service center for point information in a tag format showing details of each important point (POI) on the route through an information request part. As a result, the processor receives the point information on the important point from the information service center in accordance with the standard communications protocol. The processor presents the received point information on the important point simultaneously with a map based on the first cartographic data to clearly indicate each of the important points on the route. With the aid of the tag format, the information terminal device is capable of receiving, using the standard communications protocol, various information in the suitable format for the route guidance.

20 Claims, 28 Drawing figures

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L6: Entry 6 of 7   File: USPT   Jan 1, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6336073 B1
TITLE: Information terminal device and method for route guidance

Abstract Text (1):
In an information terminal device, a processor receives route information on a
route from a start point to a destination and guidance information required for
route guidance, in accordance with a standard communications protocol. The
processor guides the route from the start point to the destination through an
information presentation part by using first cartographic data having a basis on
the received route information and the guidance information. The processor
requests, as required, a specific information service center for point information
in a tag format showing details of each important point (POI) on the route through
an information request part. As a result, the processor receives the point
information on the important point from the information service center in
accordance with the standard communications protocol. The processor presents the
received point information on the important point simultaneously with a map based
on the first cartographic data to clearly indicate each of the important points on
the route. With the aid of the tag format, the information terminal device is
capable of receiving, using the standard communications protocol, various
information in the suitable format for the route guidance.

Application Filing Date (1):
20000726

Brief Summary Text (5):
One example of a conventional information terminal device is disclosed in Japanese
Patent Laying-Open No. 9-229694 (1997/229694). FIG. 18 shows a navigation data
adding system 1800 in which a navigation system 1801, as an exemplary information
terminal device, and an additional data providing system 1802 are communicably
connected.

Brief Summary Text (6):
In the navigation system 1801, a storage medium 1803 is implemented by a CD-ROM,
for example. The storage medium 1803 stores cartographic data and sightseeing
information. A user operation is detected by an input detector 1804 and then
recognized by a controller 1807. The user operation is, for example, a selection
made on a menu displayed on a display 1805. On receiving the selection, the
controller 1807 accesses the storage medium 1803 to fetch the cartographic data and
the sightseeing information for display on the display 1805.

Brief Summary Text (7):
Next, described is a case where the navigation system 1801 receives, for display,
additional data from the additional data providing system 1802 through
communications. In such case, the controller 1807 first determines what additional
data is to be requested based on screen contents indicating a screen currently
being displayed and being stored in a display contents storage 1806. A transmitter
1809 transmits a data request requesting the determined additional data. After
transmission of the data request, the additional data transmitted from the
additional data providing system 1802 is received by a receiver 1811 and stored in
an additional data storage 1810. Thereafter, an image generator 1808 embeds the

additional data in a predetermined template to generate a display screen. Finally, the display screen is displayed on the display 1805.

Brief Summary Text (8):
On the other end, in the additional data providing system 1802, a data search part 1815 performs a search in response to the data request which is transmitted from the navigation system 251801 and received at the receiver 1812. A data conversion part 1813 converts the search result into a format suitable for communications and a transmitter 1814 transmits the converted data to the navigation system 1801. Further, the additional data providing system 1802 accesses an external network 1819 through a network access part 1817 and receives information therefrom. The received information is sent to a data generator 1818. Based on the received information, the data generator 1818 generates data required as service data. The generated data is stored in a data storage 1816 and provided to the navigation system 1801 through the data search part 1815 as the additional data.

Brief Summary Text (9):
With such configuration, the navigation system 1801 receives the latest and detailed information from the additional data providing system 1802.

Brief Summary Text (10):
As another example of the conventional information terminal device, a car navigation device with a communications function is disclosed in Japanese Patent Laying-Open No. 10-103977 (1998/103977). The car navigation device according to the publication first searches local data and then an access point of an ISP (Internet Service Provider) close to a present location. The car navigation device thus provides detailed information on facilities in the vicinity of the present location to a user by displaying home pages (Web sites) thereof. In specific, according to the invention disclosed in the publication, a WWW (World Wide Web) browsing function, which is normally installed in personal computers, is installed in the car navigation device. The car navigation device internally stores URLs of home pages in correspondences with locations of an owner of the device. In this manner, the car navigation system is able to display detailed information on an arbitrary vicinity area on a map by using the WWW browser, thereby allowing a car navigation system to receive the latest and detailed information.

Brief Summary Text (11):
The information terminal devices disclosed in the above publications are both capable of receiving the latest and detailed information through the use of the communications function. The information terminal devices, however, each have following problems. Note that in the publications No. 9-229694 (1997/229694) and No. 10-103977 (1998/103977), the navigation system 1801 and the car navigation device respectively serve as the information terminal device.

Brief Summary Text (12):
First, the problem of the information terminal device according to the publication No. 9-229694 (1997/229694) lies in the fact that the information terminal device (navigation system 1801) and the information server (additional data providing system 1802) communicate using a communications protocol exclusively dedicated thereto in the navigation data adding system 1800. To be specific, the additional data providing system 1802, as its name implies, provides additional information of predetermined contents to the information terminal device as an update. That means, when displaying restaurant information, for example, the information terminal device requests transmission of additional data by designating an information screen number. As such, the information terminal device and the information server are engaged too often.

Brief Summary Text (14):
On the other hand, the information terminal device of the publication No. 10-103977 (1998/103977) can access enormous amounts of information all over the world by

using a standard communications protocol and the WWW browser. The information terminal device, however, is only capable of displaying home pages on the WWW and displaying the locations of their owners on the map. Therefore, the problem comes up that information is not provided to users in a format suitable for a function such as route guidance.

Brief Summary Text (17):
A first aspect of the present invention is directed to an information terminal device structured to be mobile and having access to a plurality of information service centers on a network which is using a predetermined protocol for communications, wherein, each of the information service centers is structured as being capable of transmitting information in a tag format indicating attributes and contents of the information in accordance with the communications protocol, the device comprising a first receiver receiving route information indicating a route from a start point to a destination and guidance information for guiding the route, a route guidance part guiding the route from the start point to the destination by using first cartographic data having a basis on the route information and/or the guidance information received by the first receiver, and a second receiver receiving, from each of the information service centers, point information in the tag format indicating details of each important point on the route guided by the route guidance part, as required, wherein, the route guidance part presents the point information received by the second receiver simultaneously with a map based on the first cartographic data to clarify each important point on the route.

Brief Summary Text (26):
According to a fifth aspect, in the first aspect, the point information includes second cartographic data having a scale different from that of the first cartographic data, and the route guidance part presents a map based on the second cartographic data received by the second receiver simultaneously with the map based on the first cartographic data.

Brief Summary Text (27):
According to a sixth aspect, in the fifth aspect, the second cartographic data is cartographic data for showing an enlarged map of a vicinity of the important point.

Brief Summary Text (29):
According to an eighth aspect, in the first aspect, the point information is the second cartographic data for showing details in a building or an underground mall as being the important point, and the route guidance part presents a map based on the second cartographic data received by the second receiver simultaneously with the map based on the first cartographic data.

Brief Summary Text (30):
According to a ninth aspect, in the fifth aspect, when the second receiver receives a plurality of second cartographic data, the route guidance part presents the map based on the second cartographic data of the largest data size simultaneously with the map based on the first cartographic data.

Brief Summary Text (31):
According to a tenth aspect, in the fifth aspect, when the second receiver receives a plurality of second cartographic data, the route guidance part presents the map based on the second cartographic data of the smallest data size simultaneously with the map based on the first cartographic data.

Brief Summary Text (32):
According to an eleventh aspect, in the fifth aspect, when the second receiver receives a plurality of second cartographic data, the route guidance part presents the map based on the latest second cartographic data simultaneously with the map based on the first cartographic data.

Brief Summary Text (33):
As described in the fifth to the eleventh aspects, the route guidance part
simultaneously displays the map based on the second cartographic data with the map
based on the first cartographic data in accordance with the priorities respectively
described in the aspects. In this manner, user-friendly route guidance further
reflecting the user's preferences can be presented.

Brief Summary Text (48):
A twentieth aspect of the present invention is directed to a method for route
guidance used for an information terminal device structured to be mobile and having
access to a plurality of information service centers on a network which is using,
or uses, a predetermined protocol for communications, wherein, each of the
information service centers is structured as being capable of transmitting
information in a tag format indicating attributes and contents of the information
in accordance with the communications protocol, the method comprising the steps of
receiving route information indicating a route from a start point to a destination
and guidance information for guiding the route, guiding the route from the start
point to the destination by using cartographic data having a basis on the route
information and/or the guidance information received in the receiving step by using
cartographic data, and receiving, from each of the information service centers,
point information in the tag format indicating details of each important point on
the route guided in the guiding step, as required, wherein, in the guiding step,
the point information received in the point information receiving step is presented
simultaneously with a map based on the cartographic data to clarify each important
point on the route.

Drawing Description Text (15):
FIG. 14 is a MAP-type definition that is handled by the information terminal device
100 and the information service center 310, and the like according to each
embodiment.

Detailed Description Text (5):
The information terminal device 100 is structured to be carried in a motor vehicle
or carried by a user for mobility. The ISP 200 provides a service for accessing to
the Internet 400 for subscribers. Typical services of the ISP 200 are to send and
receive e-mails and to browse home pages. A business operator of ISP 200 sets up an
access point 210 at a predetermined location and manages the access point 210.

Detailed Description Text (11):
The input part 101 detects a user operation and notifies the processor 104 of the
detected user operation. The locator 102 detects a present location of the mobile
information terminal device 100 and notifies the processor 104 of the detected
location. The present location can be detected by using the GPS (Global Positioning
System), an autonomous navigation, a PHS, a cellular phone, and a combination among
GPS and any other possible method. The storage 103 stores data required for route
guidance such as cartographic data, and further stores the POI information, as
required.

Detailed Description Text (43):
First, in step S305, the search results having the same [POI-ID] are selected for
processing- Next, the processor 104 assigns priorities to the selected search
results (step S305). The following three methods are presumable for assigning
priorities in the embodiment. A first method is that the processor 104 searches
each <size> of the selected search results and gives higher priority to the search
result having larger data size. In this case, the detail of information is
prioritized. A second method is that the processor 104 also searches <size> and
gives higher priority to the search result having smaller data size. In this case,
the reduction in communication costs and a time required for retrieving POI
information is prioritized. A third method is that the processor 104 searches each

<update> of the search results and gives higher priority to the one having the later date of update- In this case, freshness of information is prioritized. Any of the above three methods is previously set in the information terminal device 100 to meet the user's preference.

Detailed Description Text (51):
Note that the route from the present location to the destination also can be calculated in the information terminal device 100 as is done in general car navigation systems. If the calculation is made in the information service center 330 as in the embodiment, however, a computer having higher computing facility can be used and cartographic data used for calculation can be wholly stored in main memory of the computer, enabling route calculation at high speed.

Detailed Description Text (65):
The second branch point is the N-th crossing on the traffic regulation map, in which each crossing is assumed to be numbered uniquely on the nationwide scale. Other tags described in the following lines are similar to that described for the Miyakezaka crossing, and therefore the description thereof is omitted.

Detailed Description Text (70):
On the other hand, if determined Yes in step S503, that is, if the information terminal device 100 is close enough to the next branch point, the processor 104 executes processing in step S504. Processing in steps S504 to S507 is described in detail by taking the second branch point shown in FIG. 10(b) as the example. First, the information terminal device 100 presents the description of the guidance information to the user (step S504). The user is thus notified that he/she is now close to the crossing specified by the N-th crossing on the traffic regulation map. According to the guidance information in FIG. 10(b), the information terminal device 100 is required to enter Toranomon crossing (specified by the crossing number N) from Sakurada street, pass the crossing, and exit therefrom to Sotobori street. The landmark (POI) of the approaching crossing is presented by only its name, i.e. Z store, and its phone number.

Detailed Description Text (71):
The processor 104 uses the name and the phone number as keywords, and transmits the keywords to the information service center 350 or 360 through the information request part 109 to request a search for the POI based on the keywords (step S505). To be specific, the processor 104 transmits, as control data, such search request that is shown in FIG. 12(a) including the phone number as the keyword to the information service center 350 or 360 providing the detailed POI information. Upon receiving the search request, the information service center 350 or 360 performs a keyword search. As the search processing performed by the information service center 350 or 360 is a simple database search, description is omitted herein. When finding the detailed POI information matching with the keyword in the database, the information service center 350 or 360 transmits the detailed POI information of the type shown in FIG. 7(d) as the search result to the information terminal device 100.

Detailed Description Text (75):
As such, in the present embodiment, the detailed POI information is described by using the tags. Particularly, the location of the POI can be easily specified by combining the <longitude> tags and the <latitude> tags, or simply by the <address> tags. Accordingly, the POI information becomes related more closely to the cartographic data, thereby enabling the processor 104 to easily superimpose the detailed POI data such as an image on the map displayed based on the cartographic data. In this manner, the image of the landmark at the branch point is simultaneously presented with the map. For example, as shown in FIG. 13, the picture of the POI (e.g. Z store) is presented in the proximity of the branch point so that the user can easily find the branch point.

Detailed Description Text (76):
It is also effective to present a map locally showing the detail for easier
recognition of the branch point. In this case, the information terminal device 100
receives cartographic data from the information service center 340 in a MAP-type
description shown in FIG. 14. In [ID] of the MAP-type information, similarly to the
other IDs , a name, a data size and a date of update for specifying cartographic
data are described.

Detailed Description Text (77):
The map presented on the information terminal device 100 has two types, i.e., a
bit-map data for presenting a map as an image and a vector map that represents
roads as vectors. Between <type> and </type> tags, either one of the types is
inserted to specify the type of the cartographic data that is specified by the
[ID].

Detailed Description Text (79):
Between <maker> and </maker> tags and between <format> and </format> tags, a
creator of cartographic data and a format type thereof are inserted, respectively.
These items are included in the MAP-type information to secure adaptability to a
software handling the cartographic data.

Detailed Description Text (80):
Between <dispsize> and </dispsize> tags, a size of a map is inserted to specify the
size of the map to be displayed on the information presentation part 108.

Detailed Description Text (81):
Herein, [POS] is used for describing the coordinates of the top-left corner and the
bottom-right corner of the map to be displayed on a display (exemplary
implementation of the information presentation part 108). The boundaries of the map
to be displayed on the display are thus specified. Further, from the specified
boundaries, the scale of the map can be automatically determined. For example, if
the area within the boundaries is one square kilometer, a scale to show less
reduced map is selected and if the area is within a hundred square kilometer, a
scale to show more reduced map is selected.

Detailed Description Text (87):
In a case of selecting the largest size data, the processor 104 is giving the
priority to the detail of information. In a case of selecting the smallest size
data, the processor 104 is giving the priority to the reduction of the processing
load of the information terminal device 100. Specifically, depending on the data
formats, the plurality of received cartographic data may differ in size from each
other even if the areas specified therein are the same. In such case, the selection
of the smallest size data fits the purpose of reducing the processing load of the
information terminal device 100. Further, in a case of selecting the data having
the latest date of update, the processor 104 is giving priority to the freshness of
the data.

Detailed Description Text (88):
In the above described manner, the information terminal device 100 receives the
cartographic data for locally showing the detail from the information service
center 340. The information terminal device 100 therefore is capable of displaying
guidance screens shown in FIG. 15. On the left halves of display screens (a) and
(b) shown in FIG. 15, detailed maps (overhead views) generated from the
cartographic data for the vicinity of the branch point crossing, which is received
from the information service center 340, are displayed, and are pointed by 2
arrows, respectively. Cartographic data for a map displayed on each of the right-
half screens, pointed by 1 arrows, is usually stored in the storage 103, but is
assumed to be originally transmitted from the information service center 330 and
stored in the storage 103 as an update. The map displayed on each of the right-half
screens is the vector map and can be utilized, as is the case with general car

navigation systems, for map display, location detection, route search, and route guidance. The cartographic data for the vector map is small in data size since it is for generating the vector map that is not in detail. Therefore, the storage 103 in the information terminal device 100 is sufficient for storing such small data.

Detailed Description Text (89):
On the other hand, the maps on the left halves of the screens (a) and (b) are both the bit-map data, which show a quite detailed information. The cartographic data for the map therefore is large in data size and also required to be updated very often to reflect detailed changes. Accordingly, it is not preferable to store such huge data requiring frequent reconfiguration in the information terminal device 100. Instead, whenever required, the information terminal device 100 can receive detailed information on any branch point that is difficult to find for the user, by communicating with the information service center 340, as described above. Consequently, the information terminal device 100 is no longer required to store the detailed data in itself and further, becomes capable of always utilizing the latest information. The method of utilizing the detailed information in such a manner is applicable not only to the branch points but also to the present locations and the vicinities of destinations.

Detailed Description Text (93):
As guiding the route by using the maps, the information terminal device 100 travels toward the destination. If determining to have reached the vicinity of the destination in step S502, the information terminal device 100 presents guidance information indicating so (step S508). Thereafter, destination information is outputted. In the embodiment, it is assumed that the user moves to the vicinity of the destination by car, and then reaches the destination on foot. More specifically, it is assumed that the user gets off the car at the parking in the vicinity of the destination, and then walks to the destination, that is, the X trading company. In such case, the processor 104 requests the information service center 360 to transmit a floor map showing tenants in the building as the destination information (detailed POI information) (step S509). As a result, the processor 104 receives the positional information regarding the X trading company in a form of image data (step S510), and can present the location of the destination in the building to the user as shown in FIG. 16 (step S511). The user thus can reach the destination easily. Note not only the image data for showing inside the building but also cartographic data for underground malls, for example, may serve as the destination information for realizing user-friendly route guidance.

CLAIMS:

1. An information terminal device structured to be mobile and having access to a plurality of information service centers on a network that uses a predetermined protocol for communications, wherein

each of the information service centers is structured as being capable of transmitting information in a tag format indicating attributes and contents of the information in accordance with the communications protocol, said information terminal device comprising:

a first receiving part operable to receive route information indicating a route from a start point to a destination and guidance information for guiding the route;

a route guidance part operable to guide the route from the start point to the destination by using first cartographic data having a basis on the route information and/or the guidance information received by said first receiving part; and

a second receiving part operable to receive, from each of the information service centers, point information in the tag format indicating details of each important point on the route guided by said route guidance part based on a distance to each of the important points wherein

said route guidance part, in guiding the route, is operable to present the point information received by said second receiver simultaneously with a map based on the first cartographic data.

5. The information terminal device as claimed in claim 1, wherein

the point information includes second cartographic data having a scale different from that of the first cartographic data, and

said route guidance part is operable to present a map based on the second cartographic data received by said second receiving part simultaneously with the map based on the first cartographic data.

6. The information terminal device as claimed in claim 5, wherein

the second cartographic data is cartographic data for showing an enlarged map of a vicinity of the important point.

8. The information terminal device as claimed in claim 5, wherein

said route guidance part is operable to present a map based on second cartographic data that has a largest data size simultaneously with the map based on the first cartographic data when said second receiving part receives a plurality of second cartographic data.

9. The information terminal device as claimed in claim 5, wherein

said route guidance part is operable to present a map based on second cartographic data that has a smallest data size simultaneously with the map based on the first cartographic data when said second receiving part receives a plurality of second cartographic data.

10. The information terminal device as claimed in claim 5, wherein

said route guidance part is operable to present a map based on a latest second cartographic data simultaneously with the map based on the first cartographic data when said second receiving part receives a plurality of second cartographic data.

11. The information terminal device as claimed in claim 1, wherein

the point information is second cartographic data for showing details in a building or an underground mall as being the important point, and

said route guidance part is operable to present a map based on the second cartographic data received by said second receiving part simultaneously with the map based on the first cartographic data.

20. A method for route guidance used for an information terminal device structured to be mobile and having access to a plurality of information service centers on a network that uses a predetermined protocol for communications, wherein

each of the information service centers is structured as being capable of transmitting information in a tag format indicating attributes and contents of the information in accordance with the communications protocol, said method comprising:

receiving route information indicating a route from a start point to a destination and guidance information for guiding the route;

guiding the route from the start point to the destination by using cartographic data having a basis on the received route information and/or the received guidance information; and

receiving, from each of the information service centers, point information in the tag format indicating details of each important point on the guided route based on a distance to each of the important points, wherein

in said guiding, the received point information is presented simultaneously with a map based on the cartographic data.

Hit List

Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 10 of 21 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 20050091118 A1

Using default format because multiple data bases are involved.

```
L3: Entry 1 of 21                          File: PGPB              Apr 28, 2005

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20050091118
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20050091118 A1

TITLE: Location-Based filtering for a shopping agent in the physical world

PUBLICATION-DATE: April 28, 2005

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:
NAME                                  CITY          STATE     COUNTRY
Fano, Andrew Ernest                   Evanston      IL        US

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/26
```

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw D

☐ 2. Document ID: US 20030191568 A1

```
L3: Entry 2 of 21                          File: PGPB              Oct 9, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030191568
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030191568 A1

TITLE: Method and system for controlling a vehicle

PUBLICATION-DATE: October 9, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:
NAME                  CITY                      STATE     COUNTRY
Breed, David S.       Boonton Township          NJ        US

US-CL-CURRENT: 701/36; 340/438, 701/213
```

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw D

☐ 3. Document ID: US 20030154211 A1

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030154211
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030154211 A1

TITLE: Methods of gathering and delivering information, terminal unit and server
for information processing, and computer product

PUBLICATION-DATE: August 14, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY
Kasahara, Tomomi	Kawasaki		JP

US-CL-CURRENT: 707/102

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw D- |

☐ 4. Document ID: US 20030149981 A1

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030149981
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030149981 A1

TITLE: System and method for generating customized EPG data and EPG application
programs

PUBLICATION-DATE: August 7, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY
Finster, Paul	New York	NY	US
Ruderman, David	Brooklyn	NY	US
Ribero, Patrice	Nice		FR

US-CL-CURRENT: 725/46; 725/47

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw D- |

☐ 5. Document ID: US 20030061333 A1

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030061333
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030061333 A1

TITLE: System and method for universal networked device management

PUBLICATION-DATE: March 27, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY
Dean, Stephen	Snohomish	WA	US
Millican, Art	Granite Falls	WA	US
Fletcher, Jonathan David	Everett	WA	US
Stewart, Kirk David	Everett	WA	US
Kirchmeier, Cheri	Woodinville	WA	US
Jarchow, Jaye	Snohomish	WA	US
Phan, Nguyet	Lynnwood	WA	US
Putnam, Joe	Cedar Rapids	IA	US
Carter, Anthony	Lynnwood	WA	US

US-CL-CURRENT: 709/223; 709/203

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 6.   Document ID: US 20030009430 A1

L3: Entry 6 of 21   File: PGPB   Jan 9, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030009430
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030009430 A1

TITLE: SYSTEM, METHOD AND ARTICLE OF MANUFACTURE FOR ADVANCED INFORMATION GATHERING FOR TARGETTED ACTIVITIES

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 9, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY
BURKEY, CHAD	ATHERTON	CA	US
HO, DENISE	MOUNTAIN VIEW	CA	US

US-CL-CURRENT: 707/1

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 7.   Document ID: US 20020198632 A1

L3: Entry 7 of 21   File: PGPB   Dec 26, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020198632
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020198632 A1

TITLE: Method and arrangement for communicating between vehicles

PUBLICATION-DATE: December 26, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY
Breed, David S.	Boonton Township	NJ	US
DuVall, Wilbur E.	Kimberling City	MO	US
Johnson, Wendell C.	Signal Hill	CA	US
Lukin, Kostyantyn Alexandrovich	Kharkov		UA
Konovalov, Vladymyr Michailovich	Kharkov		UA

US-CL-CURRENT: 701/1; 701/213

□ 8.   Document ID: US 20020184111 A1

File: PGPB   Dec 5, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020184111
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020184111 A1

TITLE: Intelligent multimedia e-catalog

PUBLICATION-DATE: December 5, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY
Swanson, Leslie H.	Camnbridge	MA	US

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/26

□ 9.   Document ID: US 20020063725 A1

File: PGPB   May 30, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020063725
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020063725 A1

TITLE: Method and apparatus for capturing and presenting panoramic images for websites

PUBLICATION-DATE: May 30, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY
Tarbutton, William L.	Preston	MD	US
Dupont, Eva J.	Seaford	DE	US
Tarbutton, Lisa I.	Preston	MD	US

US-CL-CURRENT: 345/629

`Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw D-`

☐ 10. Document ID: US 20020035501 A1

L3: Entry 10 of 21   File: PGPB   Mar 21, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020035501
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020035501 A1

TITLE: A PERSONALIZED PRODUCT REPORT

PUBLICATION-DATE: March 21, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY
HANDEL, SEAN	SAN FRANCISCO	CA	US
DAY, BRIAN	BURLINGAME	CA	US
YUEN, MIYA	FOSTER CITY	CA	US

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/10

`Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw D-`

Clear | Generate Collection | Print | Fwd Refs | Bkwd Refs | Generate OACS

Terms	Documents
L2 and database	21

Display Format: `-` Change Format

Previous Page   Next Page   Go to Doc#

Hit List

Search Results - Record(s) 11 through 20 of 21 returned.

☐ 11. Document ID: US 6892196 B1

Using default format because multiple data bases are involved.

```
L3: Entry 11 of 21                    File: USPT           May 10, 2005


US-PAT-NO: 6892196
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6892196 B1


TITLE: System, method and article of manufacture for a user programmable diary
interface link


DATE-ISSUED: May 10, 2005


INVENTOR-INFORMATION:
NAME                         CITY          STATE    ZIP CODE     COUNTRY
Hughes; Lucian P.            Montara       CA


US-CL-CURRENT: 707/4; 707/3
```

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | | | Claims | KWIC | Draw D-

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☐ 12. Document ID: US 6845370 B2

```
L3: Entry 12 of 21                    File: USPT           Jan 18, 2005


US-PAT-NO: 6845370
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6845370 B2


TITLE: Advanced information gathering for targeted activities
```

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | | | Claims | KWIC | Draw D-

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☐ 13. Document ID: US 6768944 B2

```
L3: Entry 13 of 21                    File: USPT           Jul 27, 2004


US-PAT-NO: 6768944
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6768944 B2


TITLE: Method and system for controlling a vehicle
```

☐ 14. Document ID: US 6720920 B2

L3: Entry 14 of 21   File: USPT   Apr 13, 2004

US-PAT-NO: 6720920
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6720920 B2

TITLE: Method and arrangement for communicating between vehicles

☐ 15. Document ID: US 6446076 B1

L3: Entry 15 of 21   File: USPT   Sep 3, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6446076
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6446076 B1

TITLE: Voice interactive web-based agent system responsive to a user location for prioritizing and formatting information

☐ 16. Document ID: US 6336073 B1

L3: Entry 16 of 21   File: USPT   Jan 1, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6336073
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6336073 B1

TITLE: Information terminal device and method for route guidance

☐ 17. Document ID: US 6317718 B1

L3: Entry 17 of 21   File: USPT   Nov 13, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6317718
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6317718 B1

TITLE: System, method and article of manufacture for location-based filtering for shopping agent in the physical world

L3: Entry 18 of 21   File: USPT   Mar 13, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6202062
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6202062 B1

TITLE: System, method and article of manufacture for creating a filtered information summary based on multiple profiles of each single user

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | | | Claims | KWIC | Draw De |

L3: Entry 19 of 21   File: USPT   Feb 27, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6195651
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6195651 B1

TITLE: System, method and article of manufacture for a tuned user application experience

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | | | Claims | KWIC | Draw De |

L3: Entry 20 of 21   File: USPT   Oct 17, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6134548
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6134548 A
** See image for **Certificate of Correction** **

TITLE: System, method and article of manufacture for advanced mobile bargain shopping

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | | | Claims | KWIC | Draw De |

| Clear | Generate Collection | Print | Fwd Refs | Bkwd Refs | Generate OACS |

Terms	Documents
L2 and database	21

Display Format: |- | Change Format |

Hit List

Search Results - Record(s) 21 through 21 of 21 returned.

☐ 21. Document ID: JP 2004085286 A

Using default format because multiple data bases are involved.

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L3: Entry 21 of 21                     File: JPAB              Mar 18, 2004


PUB-NO: JP02004085286A
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 2004085286 A
TITLE: ON-VEHICLE NAVIGATION DEVICE, NAVIGATION INFORMATION DISPLAY METHOD AND
PROGRAM

PUBN-DATE: March 18, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:
NAME                                           COUNTRY
SUZUKI, KEIZO


INT-CL (IPC): G01 C 21/00; G06 F 3/00; G08 G 1/137; G09 B 29/00
```

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | | | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

Clear | Generate Collection | Print | Fwd Refs | Bkwd Refs | Generate OACS

Terms	Documents
L2 and database	21

Display Format: |- | Change Format

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☐   Generate Collection | Print |

L3: Entry 21 of 21   File: JPAB   Mar 18, 2004

PUB-NO: JP02004085286A
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 2004085286 A
TITLE: ON-VEHICLE NAVIGATION DEVICE, NAVIGATION INFORMATION DISPLAY METHOD AND
PROGRAM

PUBN-DATE: March 18, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:
NAME   COUNTRY
SUZUKI, KEIZO

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:
NAME   COUNTRY
ALPINE ELECTRONICS INC

APPL-NO: JP2002244534
APPL-DATE: August 26, 2002

INT-CL (IPC): G01 C 21/00; G06 F 3/00; G08 G 1/137; G09 B 29/00

ABSTRACT:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To enable a user to know whether a displayed data item is the
updated newest one or contains an old content, and to thereby perform driving
guided by navigation without anxiety.

SOLUTION: In this on-vehicle navigation device for receiving differential data and
updating a database, freshness information of data is displayed together with the
displayed data item based on the differential data and a stored content of the
database before updation. For example, the freshness information includes
information for showing the degree of freshness of the displayed data item. The
freshness information is information for showing whether the degree of freshness of
the displayed data item is guaranteed or not, and may show a display corresponding
to the freshness of the data item.

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L3: Entry 1 of 21   File: PGPB   Apr 28, 2005

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20050091118 A1
TITLE: Location-Based filtering for a shopping agent in the physical world

Application Filing Date:
20011010

Summary of Invention Paragraph:
[0007] Location has, of course, played a significant role in other areas research.
Navigation, most obviously, has relied on the ability to detect and monitor
location. Recent work on supporting user mobility in which personalized computing
environments follow users to remote locations also rely on knowledge of a user's
location. In these cases, however, location is the problem. That is, a vehicle must
be guided from one point to another, or a computing environment must be replicated
at a remote location. The ParcTab based "location browser", which displays file
directories and runs programs associated with particular rooms in an office, is
somewhat similar in its use of location-awareness as a means of capturing the
user's context.

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0175] An Egocentric Interface is a user interface crafted to satisfy a particular
user's needs, preferences and current context. It utilizes the user's personal
information that is stored in a central profile database to customize the
interface. The user can set security permissions on and preferences for interface
elements and content. The content integrated into the Egocentric Interface is
customized with related information about the user. When displaying content, the
Egocentric Interface will include the relationship between that content and the
user in a way that demonstrates how the content relates to the user. For instance,
when displaying information about an upcoming ski trip the user has signed up for,
the interface will include information about events from the user's personal
calendar and contact list, such as other people who will be in the area during the
ski trip. This serves to put the new piece of information into a context familiar
to the individual user.

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0176] FIG. 10A describes the Intention Value Network Architecture implementation
for the World Wide Web. For simplification purposes, this diagram ignores the
complexity pertaining to security, scalability and privacy. The customer can access
the Intention Value Network with any Internet web browser 1010, such as Netscape
Navigator or Microsoft Internet Explorer, running on a personal computer connected
to the Internet or a Personal Digital Assistant with wireless capability. See FIG.
17 for a more detailed description of the multiple methods for accessing an
Intention Value Network. The customer accesses the Intention Value Network through
the unique name or IP address associated with the Integrator's Web Server 1020. The
Integrator creates the Intention Value Network using a combination of resources,
such as the Intention Database 1030, the Content Database 1040, the Supplier
Profile Database 1050, and the Customer Profile Database 1060.

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0177] The Intention Database 1030 stores all of the information about the
structure of the intention and the types of products and services needed to fulfill

the intention. Information in this database includes intention steps, areas of interest, layout templates and personalization templates. The Content Database 1040 stores all of the information related to the intention, such as advice, referral information, personalized content, satisfaction ratings, product ratings and progress reports.

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0178] The Supplier Profile Database 1050 contains information about the product and service providers integrated into the intention. The information contained in this database provides a link between the intention framework and the suppliers. It includes product lists, features and descriptions, and addresses of the suppliers' product web sites. The Customer Profile Database 1060 contains personal information about the customers, such as name, address, social security number and credit card information, personal preferences, behavioral information, history, and web site layout preferences. The Supplier's Web Server 1070 provides access to all of the supplier's databases necessary to provide information and transactional support to the customer.

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0179] The Product Information Database 1080 stores all product-related information, such as features, availability and pricing. The Product Order Database 1090 stores all customer orders. The interface to this database may be through an Enterprise Resource Planning application offered by SAP, Baan, Oracle or others, or it may be accessible directly through the Supplier's Web Server or application server. The Customer Information Database 1091 stores all of the customer information that the supplier needs to complete a transaction or maintain customer records.

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0180] FIG. 10B is a flowchart providing the logic utilized to create a web page within the Egocentric Interface. The environment assumes a web server and a web browser connected through a TCP/IP network, such as over the public Internet or a private Intranet. Possible web servers could include Microsoft Internet Information Server, Netscape Enterprise Server or Apache. Possible web browsers include Microsoft Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator. The client (i.e. web browser) makes a request 1001 to the server (i.e. web server) for a particular web page. This is usually accomplished by a user clicking on a button or a link within a web page. The web server gets the layout and content preferences 1002 for that particular user, with the request to the database keyed off of a unique user id stored in the client (i.e. web browser) and the User profile database 1003. The web server then retrieves the content 1004 for the page that has been requested from the content database 1005. The relevant user-centric content, such as calendar, email, contact list, and task list items are then retrieved 1006. (See FIG. 11 for a more detailed description of this process.) The query to the database utilizes the user content preferences stored as part of the user profile in the User profile database 1003 to filter the content that is returned. The content that is returned is then formatted into a web page 1007 according to the layout preferences defined in the user profile. The web page is then returned to the client and displayed to the user 1008.

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0181] FIG. 11 describes the process of retrieving user-centric content to add to a web page. This process describes 1006 in FIG. 10B in a more detailed fashion. It assumes that the server already has obtained the user profile and the existing content that is going to be integrated into this page. The server parses 1110 the filtered content, looking for instances of events, contact names and email addresses. If any of these are found, they are tagged and stored in a temporary holding space. Then, the server tries to find any user-centric content 1120 stored in various databases. This involves matching the tagged items in the temporary storage space with calendar items 1130 in the Calendar Database 1140; email items

1115 in the Email Database 1114; contact items 1117 in the Contact Database 1168; task list items 1119 in the Task List Database 1118; and news items 1121 in the News Database 1120. After retrieving any relevant user-centric content, it is compiled together and returned 1122.

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0184] FIG. 12 describes the relationship between a user, his multiple personas and his multiple profiles. At the User Level is the User Profile 1200. This profile describes the user and his account information. There is one unique record in the database for each user who has an account. Attached to each user are multiple Personas 1220, 1230 & 1240. These Personas are used to group multiple Profiles into useful contexts. For instance, consider a user who lives in San Francisco and works in Palo Alto, but has a mountain cabin in Lake Tahoe. He has three different contexts in which he might be accessing his site. One context is work-related. The other two are home-life related, but in different locations. The user can create a Persona for Work 1220, a Persona for Home 1230, and a Persona for his cabin home 1240. Each Persona references a different General Profile. 1250, 1260 and 1270 which contains the address for that location. Hence, there are three General Profiles. Each Persona also references one of two Travel Profiles. The user maintains a Work Travel Profile 1280 that contains all of the business rules related to booking tickets and making reservations. This Profile may specify, for instance, that this person only travels in Business or First Class and his preferred airline is United Airlines. The Work Persona references this Work Travel Profile. The user may also maintain a Home Travel Profile 1290 that specifies that he prefers to travel in coach and wants to find non-refundable fairs, since they are generally cheaper. Both the Persona for Home and the Persona for the cabin home point to the Home Travel Profile.

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0192] FIG. 15 describes the process for generating the page that displays the agent's current statistics. When the user requests the agent statistics page 1510 with the client browser, the server retrieves the users' statistics 1520 from the users' profile database 1530. The server then performs the mathematical calculations necessary to create a normalized set of statistics 1540. The server then retrieves the formulas 1550 from the content database 1560 that will be used to calculate the user-centric statistics. Graphs are then generated 1570 using the generic formulas and that user's statistics. These graphs are inserted into a template to create the statistics page 1580. This page is then returned to the user 1590.

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0195] FIG. 16 describes the algorithm for determining the personalized product ratings for a user. When the user requests a product report 1610 for product X, the algorithm retrieves the profiles 1620 from the profile database 1630 (which includes product ratings) of those users who have previously rated that product. Then the system retrieves the default thresholds 1640 for the profile matching algorithm from the content database 1650. It then maps all of the short list of users along several dimensions specified in the profile matching algorithm 1660. The top n (specified previously as a threshold variable) nearest neighbors are then determined and a test is performed to decide if they are within distance y (also specified previously as a threshold variable) of the user's profile in the set 1670 using the results from the profile matching algorithm. If they are not within the threshold, then the threshold variables are relaxed 1680, and the test is run again. This processing is repeated until the test returns true. The product ratings from the smaller set of n nearest neighbors are then used to determine a number of product statistics 1690 along several dimensions. Those statistics are inserted into a product report template 1695 and returned to the user 1697 as a product report.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0198] FIG. 17 presents the detailed logic associated with the many different methods for accessing this centrally stored profile. The profile database 1710 is the central storage place for the users' profile information. The profile gateway server 1720 receives all requests for profile information, whether from the user himself or merchants trying to provide a service to the user. The profile gateway server is responsible for ensuring that information is only given out when the profile owner specifically grants permission. Any device that can access the public Internet 1730 over TCP/IP (a standard network communications protocol) is able to request information from the profile database via intelligent HTTP requests. Consumers will be able to gain access to services from devices such as their televisions 1740, mobile phones, Smart Cards, gas meters, water meters, kitchen appliances, security systems, desktop computers, laptops, pocket organizers, PDAs, and their vehicles, among others. Likewise, merchants 1750 will be able to access those profiles (given permission from the consumer who owns each profile), and will be able to offer customized, personalized services to consumers because of this.

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0199] One possible use of the ubiquitous profile is for a hotel chain. A consumer can carry a Smart Card that holds a digital certificate uniquely identifying him. This Smart Card's digital certificate has been issued by the system and it recorded his profile information into the profile database. The consumer brings this card into a hotel chain and checks in. The hotel employee swipes the Smart Card and the consumer enters his Pin number, unlocking the digital certificate. The certificate is sent to the profile gateway server (using a secure transmission protocol) and is authenticated. The hotel is then given access to a certain part of the consumer's profile that he has previously specified. The hotel can then retrieve all of the consumer's billing information as well as preferences for hotel room, etc. The hotel can also access the consumer's movie and dining preferences and offer customized menus for both of them. The hotel can offer to send an email to the consumer's spouse letting him/her know the person checked into the hotel and is safe. All transaction information can be uploaded to the consumer's profile after the hotel checks him in. This will allow partners of the hotel to utilize the information about the consumer that the hotel has gathered (again, given the consumer's permission).

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0202] FIG. 18 discloses the detailed interaction between a consumer and the integrator involving one supplier. The user accesses a Web Browser 1810 and requests product and pricing information from the integrator. The request is sent from the user's browser to the integrator's Web/Application Server 1820. The user's preferences and personal information is obtained from an integrator's customer profile database 1830 and returned to the Web/Application server. The requested product information is extracted from the supplier's product database 1840 and customized for the particular customer. The Web/Application server updates the supplier's customer information database 1850 with the inquiry information about the customer. The product and pricing information is then formatted into a Web Page 1860 and returned to the customer's Web Browser.

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0205] FIG. 19 discloses the logic in accordance with a preferred embodiment processing by an agent to generate a verbal summary for the user. When the user requests the summary page 1900, the server gets the user's agent preferences 1920, such as agent type, rules and summary level from the user profile database 1930. The server gets the content 1940, such as emails, to do list items, news, and bills, from the content database 1950. The agent parses all of this content, using the rules stored in the profile database, and summarizes the content 1960. The content is formatted into a web page 1970 according to a template. The text for the agent's speech is generated 1980, using the content from the content database 1990 and speech templates stored in the database. This speech text is inserted into the web page 1995 and the page is returned to the user 1997.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0211] FIG. 21 illustrates a managing daily logistics display in accordance with a preferred embodiment. A user is greeted by an animated agent 2100 with a personalized message 2190. The user can select from various activities based on requirements, including travel 2110, household chores 2120, finances 2130 and marketplace activities 2140. Icons 2142 for routine tasks such as e-mail, calendaring and document preparation are also provided to facilitate rapid navigation from one activity to another. Direct links 2146 are also provided to allow transfer of news and other items of interest. Various profiles can be selected based on where the user is located. For example, work, home or vacation. The profiles can be added 2170 as a user requires a new profile for another location. Various items 2180 of personal information are collected from the user to support various endeavors. Moreover, permissions 2150 are set for items 2180 to assure information is timely and current.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0226] FIG. 25 is a block diagram of a back end server in accordance with a preferred embodiment. The back-end (2400 of FIG. 24) is a computer system that has the following software active: Intelligent Agents Coordinator (Munin) 2580, Information Prioritization Subsystem 2530, a set of continuously and periodically running information gathering and processing Intelligent Agents 2500, 2502 and 2504, User Profiles Database 2542 and supporting software, Information Channels Database 2542 and supporting software, communications software 2550, information transformation software 2560, and auxiliary software.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0247] 6. Information Prioritization Subsystem decides what information is most relevant to the user based on their personal profile, freshness of the information, and the Intelligent Agent Coordinator's prior suggestions.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0277] The following code is written and executed in the Microsoft Active Server Pages environment in accordance with a preferred embodiment. It consists primarily of Microsoft Jscript with some database calls embedded in the code to query and store information in the database.

Detail Description Table CWU:

```
8 <%@ LANGUAGE = "JScript" %> <% Response.Buffer = true; Response.Expires = 0; %>
<html> <head> <title>Create An Intention</title> </head> <body bgcolor="#FFE9D5"
style="font-family: Arial" text="#000000"> <% //Define some variables upl =
Server.CreateObject("So- ftArtisans.FileUp") intention_name = upl.Form
("intention_name") intention_desc = upl.Form("intention_desc") //intention_name =
Request.Form("intention_name") //intention_desc = Request.Form
("intention_desc") //intention_icon = Request.Form("intention_icon") submitted =
upl.Form("submitted") items = new Enumerator(upl.Form) %> <% //Establish connection
to the database objConnection = Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Connection")
objConnection.Open("Maelst- rom") %> <% //Check to see if the person hit the button
and do the appropriate thing if (submitted == "Add/Delete") { flag = "false" //loop
through all the inputs while(!items.atEnd( )) { i = items.item( ) //if items are
checked then delete them if(upl.Form($$) == "on") { objConnection.Execute("delete
from user_intention where intention_id =" + i); bjConnection.Execute("delete from
intentions where intention_id =" + i); objConnection.Execute("delete from
tools_to_intention where intention_id =" + i) flag = "true" } items.moveNext
( ) } // if items were not deleted then insert whatever is in the text field in the
database if(flag == "false") { intention_name_short = intention_name.replace
(/ /gi,"") objConnection.Execute("INSERT INTO intentions
(intention_name,intention_desc,intention_icon) values(`" + intention_name + "`,`" +
intention_desc + "`,`" + intention_name_short + ".gif" + "`)") Response.write("the
intention short name is " + intention_name_short); upl.SaveAs
```

```
("E:development/asp_examples/"+ intention_name_short +".gif") } } // Query the
database to show the most recent items. rsCustomersList = objConnection.Execute
("SE- LECT * FROM intentions") %> <input type="Submit" name="return_to_mcp"
values="Go to Main Control Panel" onclick="location.href=`default.asp`"> <form
method="post" action="intention_create.asp" enctype="multipart/form-data" > <TABLE
border=0> <tr><td colspan="2"><font face="Arial" size="+1"><b>Enter in a new
intention</b></font></td></tr> <tr><td><font face="Arial">Name:</font></td>- ;
<td><INPUT TYPE="text" name="intention_name"></td&- gt;</tr> <tr><td><font
face="Arial">Descrip- tion:</font></td><td><TEXTAREA
name="intention_desc"></TEXTAREA></td></tr> <tr><td><font face="Arial">Icon
Image:</font><- /td><td><INPUT TYPE="file" NAME="intention_icon" size=40></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2"><INPUT type="submit" name="submitted"
value="Add/Delete"></td></tr> </TABLE> <HR> <font face="Arial" size="+1"><b>Current
Intentions</b></font> <TABLE> <tr bgcolor=E69780 align="center"> <td> <FONT
color="white">Delete</FONT> </td> <TD> <FONT colors="white">Itention</FONT> </TD>
<TD> <FONT color="white">Description</FONT> </TD> <TD> <FONT
color="white">Image</FONT> </TD> </tr> <% // Loop over the intentions in the list
counter = 0; while (!rsCustomersList.EOF) { %> <tr bgcolor="white" style="font-
size: smaller"> <td align=center> <INPUT type="checkbox" name="<%=rsCustomersList
("intention_id")%>"> </TD> <td> <%= rsCustomersList("intention_name")%> </td> <td>
<%= rsCustomersList("intention_desc")%> </td> <td> <img src="../images/<%=
rsCustomersList("intention_icon")%>"> </td> </tr> <% counter++
rsCustomersList.MoveNext( )} } %> </TABLE> <hr> Available Tools </form> </BODY>
</HTML>
```

Detail Description Table CWU:

```
9 <!-- #include file="include/check_authentication.inc" --> <HTML> <HEAD>
<TITLE>mySite! Intentions List</TITLE> <SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript"> function
intentionsList ( ) { this.internalArray = new Array( ); <% // establish connection
to the database objConnection = Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Connection");
objConnection.Open("Maelstrom"); // create query intentionsQuery =
objConnection.Execute("SELECT * FROM intentions ORDER BY intention_name asc"); %
> // write out the options <% numOptions = 0 while (!intentionsQuery.EOF)
{ intentionName = intentionsQuery("intention_name"); intentionIcon =
intentionsQuery("intention_icon"); %> this.internalArray[<%= numOptions%>] = new
Array(2); this.internalArray[<%= numOptions%>][0] = "<%= intentionName %>";
this.internalArray[<%= numOptions%>][1] = "images/<%= intentionIcon %>"; <%
numOptions++; intentionsQuery.moveNext( ); %> <% } %> } numIntentions = <%=
numOptions%>; intentionArray = new intentionsList( ).internalArray; function
selectIntention ( ) { for (i=0;i<numIntentions;i++) { if
(IntentionsListSelect.options[i].selected) { intentionNameTextField.value =
intentionArray[i][0]; //intentionPicture.src = intentionArray[i][1]; break; } } }
</SCRIPT> </HEAD> <BODY BGCOLOR="<%=Session("main_background")%&- gt;" style="font-
family: Arial"> <CENTER> <!--- <FORM NAME="intention_list"> ---> <TABLE FRAME="BOX"
border=0 CELLPADDING="2" CELLSPACING="2"> <TR><TD COLSPAN="3" STYLE="font: 20pt
arial" ALIGN="CENTER"><B>Add a mySite! Intention</B></TD></TR> <TR><TD
COLSPAN="3"> </TD></TR> <TR> <TD width="100"><font size="-1">Please Select An
Intention You Would Like to Add to Your List</font></TD> <TD colspan=2> <SELECT
ID="IntentionsListSelect" NAME="IntentionsListSelect" SIZE="10" style="font: 9pt
Arial;" onClick="selectIntention( )"> <% intentionsQuery.moveFirst( ); for
(j=0;j<numOptions;J++) { %> <OPTION VALUE="<%= intentionsQuery("intention_id") %>"
<% if (j == 0) { %> SELECTED <% } %>> <%= intentionsQuery("intention_name") %> <%
intentionsQuery.moveNext( ) } intentionsQuery.moveFirst( ); %> </SELECT> </TD>
</TR> <TR><TD COLSPAN="3"> </TD></TR> <TR> <TD width="100"><font size="-
1">Customize the Intention name</font></TD> <TD COLSPAN=2><INPUT TYPE="text"
NAME="intentionNameTextField" ID="intentionNameTextFie- ld" SIZE="30" VALUE="<%=
intentionsQuery("intention_name") %>"></TD> </TR> <TR><TD COLSPAN="3"> </TD></TR>
<TR> <TD COLSPAN="3" ALIGN="CENTER"> <INPUT TYPE="button" NAME="intentionOKButton"
VALUE=" OK " SIZE="10" ID="intentionOKButton"
onClick="javaScript:top.opener.top.navframe- .addAnIntention( );">        &nbs-
```

```
p;         ;   <INPUT TYPE="button` NAME="intentionCancelButton" VALUE="Cancel"
SIZE="10" ID="intentionCancelButton" onClick="self.close( );"> </TD> </TR> </TABLE>
<!--- </FORM> ---> </CENTER> <% objConnection.Close( ); %> </BODY> </HTML>
```

L3: Entry 20 of 21   File: USPT   Oct 17, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6134548
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6134548 A
** See image for **Certificate of Correction** **

TITLE: System, method and article of manufacture for advanced mobile bargain
shopping

DATE-ISSUED: October 17, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Gottsman; Edward	Evanston	IL		
Brody; Adam	Chicago	IL		

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
AC Properties B.V.	S'Gravenhage			NL	03

APPL-NO: 09/196339   [PALM]
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FIELD-OF-CLASSIFICATION-SEARCH: 707/3, 707/4, 707/10, 707/5, 707/7, 235/472,
235/462, 705/26, 709/249, 709/217
See application file for complete search history.

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

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       ▓▓Search Selected▓▓   ▓▓Search ALL▓▓   ▓▓Clear▓▓

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ART-UNIT: 277

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Homere; Jean R.

ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Hickman Stephens Coleman & Hughes, LLP

ABSTRACT:

A system is disclosed that facilitates web-based comparison shopping in conventional, physical, non-web retail environments. A wireless phone or similar hand-held wireless device with Internet Protocol capability is combined with a miniature barcode reader (installed either inside the phone or on a short cable) and utilized to obtain definitive product identification by, for example, scanning a Universal Product Code (UPC) bar code from a book or other product. The wireless device transmits the definitive product identifier to a service routine (running on a Web server), which converts it to (in the case of books) its International Standard Book Number or (in the case of other products) whatever identifier is appropriate. The service routine then queries the Web to find price, shipping and availability information on the product from various Web suppliers. This information is formatted and displayed on the hand-held device's screen. The user may then use the hand-held device to place an order interactively.

17 Claims, 27 Drawing figures

<u>Previous Doc</u>   <u>Next Doc</u>   <u>Go to Doc#</u>

L3: Entry 20 of 21   File: USPT   Oct 17, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6134548 A
** See image for Certificate of Correction **
TITLE: System, method and article of manufacture for advanced mobile bargain
shopping

Application Filing Date (1):
19981119

Detailed Description Text (168):
An Egocentric Interface is a user interface crafted to satisfy a particular user's
needs, preferences and current context. It utilizes the user's personal information
that is stored in a central profile database to customize the interface. The user
can set security permissions on and preferences for interface elements and content.
The content integrated into the Egocentric Interface is customized with related
information about the user. When displaying content, the Egocentric Interface will
include the relationship between that content and the user in a way that
demonstrates how the content relates to the user. For instance, when displaying
information about an upcoming ski trip the user has signed up for, the interface
will include information about events from the user's personal calendar and contact
list, such as other people who will be in the area during the ski trip. This serves
to put the new piece of information into a context familiar to the individual user.

Detailed Description Text (169):
FIG. 10A describes the Intention Value Network Architecture implementation for the
World Wide Web. For simplification purposes, this diagram ignores the complexity
pertaining to security, scalability and privacy. The customer can access the
Intention Value Network with any Internet web browser 1010, such as Netscape
Navigator or Microsoft Internet Explorer, running on a personal computer connected
to the Internet or a Personal Digital Assistant with wireless capability. See FIG.
17 for a more detailed description of the multiple methods for accessing an
Intention Value Network. The customer accesses the Intention Value Network through
the unique name or IP address associated with the Integrator's Web Server 1020. The
Integrator creates the Intention Value Network using a combination of resources,
such as the Intention Database 1030, the Content Database 1040, the Supplier
Profile Database 1050, and the Customer Profile Database 1060.

Detailed Description Text (170):
The Intention Database 1030 stores all of the information about the structure of
the intention and the types of products and services needed to fulfill the
intention. Information in this database includes intention steps, areas of
interest, layout templates and personalization templates. The Content Database 1040
stores all of the information related to the intention, such as advice, referral
information, personalized content, satisfaction ratings, product ratings and
progress reports.

Detailed Description Text (171):
The Supplier Profile Database 1050 contains information about the product and
service providers integrated into the intention. The information contained in this
database provides a link between the intention framework and the suppliers. It

includes product lists, features and descriptions, and addresses of the suppliers' product web sites. The Customer Profile Database 1060 contains personal information about the customers, such as name, address, social security number and credit card information, personal preferences, behavioral information, history, and web site layout preferences. The Supplier's Web Server 1070 provides access to all of the supplier's databases necessary to provide information and transactional support to the customer.

Detailed Description Text (172):
The Product Information Database 1080 stores all product-related information, such as features, availability and pricing. The Product Order Database 1090 stores all customer orders. The interface to this database may be through an Enterprise Resource Planning application offered by SAP, Baan, Oracle or others, or it may be accessible directly through the Supplier's Web Server or application server. The Customer Information Database 1091 stores all of the customer information that the supplier needs to complete a transaction or maintain customer records.

Detailed Description Text (173):
FIG. 10B is a flowchart providing the logic utilized to create a web page within the Egocentric Interface. The environment assumes a web server and a web browser connected through a TCP/IP network, such as over the public Internet or a private Intranet. Possible web servers could include Microsoft Internet Information Server, Netscape Enterprise Server or Apache. Possible web browsers include Microsoft Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator. The client (i.e. web browser) makes a request 1001 to the server (i.e. web server) for a particular web page. This is usually accomplished by a user clicking on a button or a link within a web page. The web server gets the layout and content preferences 1002 for that particular user, with the request to the database keyed off of a unique user id stored in the client (i.e. web browser) and the User profile database 1003. The web server then retrieves the content 1004 for the page that has been requested from the content database 1005. The relevant user-centric content, such as calendar, email, contact list, and task list items are then retrieved 1006. (See FIG. 11 for a more detailed description of this process.) The query to the database utilizes the user content preferences stored as part of the user profile in the User profile database 1003 to filter the content that is returned. The content that is returned is then formatted into a web page 1007 according to the layout preferences defined in the user profile. The web page is then returned to the client and displayed to the user 1008.

Detailed Description Text (174):
FIG. 11 describes the process of retrieving user-centric content to add to a web page. This process describes 1006 in FIG. 10B in a more detailed fashion. It assumes that the server already has obtained the user profile and the existing content that is going to be integrated into this page. The server parses 1110 the filtered content, looking for instances of events, contact names and email addresses. If any of these are found, they are tagged and stored in a temporary holding space. Then, the server tries to find any user-centric content 1120 stored in various databases. This involves matching the tagged items in the temporary storage space with calendar items 1130 in the Calendar Database 1140; email items 1115 in the Email Database 1114; contact items 1117 in the Contact Database 1168; task list items 1119 in the Task List Database 1118; and news items 1121 in the News Database 1120. After retrieving any relevant user-centric content, it is compiled together and returned 1122.

Detailed Description Text (177):
FIG. 12 describes the relationship between a user, his multiple personas and his multiple profiles. At the User Level is the User Profile 1200. This profile describes the user and his account information. There is one unique record in the database for each user who has an account. Attached to each user are multiple Personas 1220, 1230 & 1240. These Personas are used to group multiple Profiles into

useful contexts. For instance, consider a user who lives in San Francisco and works in Palo Alto, but has a mountain cabin in Lake Tahoe. He has three different contexts in which he might be accessing his site. One context is work-related. The other two are home-life related, but in different locations. The user can create a Persona for Work 1220, a Persona for Home 1230, and a Persona for his cabin home 1240. Each Persona references a different General Profile 1250, 1260 and 1270 which contains the address for that location. Hence, there are three General Profiles. Each Persona also references one of two Travel Profiles. The user maintains a Work Travel Profile 1280 that contains all of the business rules related to booking tickets and making reservations. This Profile may specify, for instance, that this person only travels in Business or First Class and his preferred airline is United Airlines. The Work Persona references this Work Travel Profile. The user may also maintain a Home Travel Profile 1290 that specifies that he prefers to travel in coach and wants to find non-refundable fairs, since they are generally cheaper. Both the Persona for Home and the Persona for the cabin home point to the Home Travel Profile.

Detailed Description Text (185):
FIG. 15 describes the process for generating the page that displays the agent's current statistics. When the user requests the agent statistics page 1510 with the client browser, the server retrieves the users' statistics 1520 from the users' profile database 1530. The server then performs the mathematical calculations necessary to create a normalized set of statistics 1540. The server then retrieves the formulas 1550 from the content database 1560 that will be used to calculate the user-centric statistics. Graphs are then generated 1570 using the generic formulas and that user's statistics. These graphs are inserted into a template to create the statistics page 1580. This page is then returned to the user 1590.

Detailed Description Text (188):
FIG. 16 describes the algorithm for determining the personalized product ratings for a user. When the user requests a product report 1610 for product X, the algorithm retrieves the profiles 1620 from the profile database 1630 (which includes product ratings) of those users who have previously rated that product. Then the system retrieves the default thresholds 1640 for the profile matching algorithm from the content database 1650. It then maps all of the short list of users along several dimensions specified in the profile matching algorithm 1660. The top n (specified previously as a threshold variable) nearest neighbors are then determined and a test is performed to decide if they are within distance y (also specified previously as a threshold variable) of the user's profile in the set 1670 using the results from the profile matching algorithm. If they are not within the threshold, then the threshold variables are relaxed 1680, and the test is run again. This processing is repeated until

Detailed Description Text (192):
FIG. 17 presents the detailed logic associated with the many different methods for accessing this centrally stored profile. The profile database 1710 is the central storage place for the users' profile information. The profile gateway server 1720 receives all requests for profile information, whether from the user himself or merchants trying to provide a service to the user. The profile gateway server is responsible for ensuring that information is only given out when the profile owner specifically grants permission. Any device that can access the public Internet 1730 over TCP/IP (a standard network communications protocol) is able to request information from the profile database via intelligent HTTP requests. Consumers will be able to gain access to services from devices such as their televisions 1740, mobile phones, Smart Cards, gas meters, water meters, kitchen appliances, security systems, desktop computers, laptops, pocket organizers, PDAs, and their vehicles, among others. Likewise, merchants 1750 will be able to access those profiles (given permission from the consumer who owns each profile), and will be able to offer customized, personalized services to consumers because of this.

Detailed Description Text (193):
One possible use of the ubiquitous profile is for a hotel chain. A consumer can carry a Smart Card that holds a digital certificate uniquely identifying him. This Smart Card's digital certificate has been issued by the system and it recorded his profile information into the profile database. The consumer brings this card into a hotel chain and checks in. The hotel employee swipes the Smart Card and the consumer enters his Pin number, unlocking the digital certificate. The certificate is sent to the profile gateway server (using a secure transmission protocol) and is authenticated. The hotel is then given access to a certain part of the consumer's profile that he has previously specified. The hotel can then retrieve all of the consumer's billing information as well as preferences for hotel room, etc. The hotel can also access the consumer's movie and dining preferences and offer customized menus for both of them. The hotel can offer to send an email to the consumer's spouse letting him/her know the person checked into the hotel and is safe. All transaction information can be uploaded to the consumer's profile after the hotel checks him in. This will allow partners of the hotel to utilize the information about the consumer that the hotel has gathered (again, given the consumer's permission).

Detailed Description Text (196):
FIG. 18 discloses the detailed interaction between a consumer and the integrator involving one supplier. The user accesses a Web Browser 1810 and requests product and pricing information from the integrator. The request is sent from the user's browser to the integrator's Web/Application Server 1820. The user's preferences and personal information is obtained from an integrator's customer profile database 1830 and returned to the Web/Application server. The requested product information is extracted from the supplier's product database 1840 and customized for the particular customer. The Web/Application server updates the supplier's customer information database 1850 with the inquiry information about the customer. The product and pricing information is then formatted into a Web Page 1860 and returned to the customer's Web Browser.

Detailed Description Text (199):
FIG. 19 discloses the logic in accordance with a preferred embodiment processing by an agent to generate a verbal summary for the user. When the user requests the summary page 1900, the server gets the user's agent preferences 1920, such as agent type, rules and summary level from the user profile database 1930. The server gets the content 1940, such as emails, to do list items, news, and bills, from the content database 1950. The agent parses all of this content, using the rules stored in the profile database, and summarizes the content 1960. The content is formatted into a web page 1970 according to a template. The text for the agent's speech is generated 1980, using the content from the content database 1990 and speech templates stored in the database. This speech text is inserted into the web page 1995 and the page is returned to the user 1997.

Detailed Description Text (204):
FIG. 21 illustrates a managing daily logistics display in accordance with a preferred embodiment. A user is greeted by an animated agent 2100 with a personalized message 2190. The user can select from various activities based on requirements, including travel 2110, household chores 2120, finances 2130 and marketplace activities 2140. Icons 2142 for routine tasks such as e-mail, calendaring and document preparation are also provided to facilitate rapid navigation from one activity to another. Direct links 2146 are also provided to allow transfer of news and other items of interest. Various profiles can be selected based on where the user is located. For example, work, home or vacation. The profiles can be added 2170 as a user requires a new profile for another location. Various items 2180 of personal information are collected from the user to support various endeavors. Moreover, permissions 2150 are set for items 2180 to assure information is timely and current.

Detailed Description Text (220):
FIG. 25 is a block diagram of a back end server in accordance with a preferred
embodiment. The back-end (2400 of FIG. 24) is a computer system that has the
following software active: Intelligent Agents Coordinator (Munin) 2580, Information
Prioritization Subsystem 2530, a set of continuously and periodically running
information gathering and processing Intelligent Agents 2500, 2502 and 2504, User
Profiles Database 2542 and supporting software, Information Channels Database 2542
and supporting software, communications software 2550, information transformation
software 2560, and auxiliary software.

Detailed Description Text (242):
6. Information Prioritization Subsystem decides what information is most relevant
to the user based on their personal profile, freshness of the information, and the
Intelligent Agent Coordinator's prior suggestions.

Detailed Description Text (273):
The following code is written and executed in the Microsoft Active Server Pages
environment in accordance with a preferred embodiment. It consists primarily of
Microsoft Jscript with some database calls embedded in the code to query and store
information in the database.

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (11):

```
                                                                         <%@
LANGUAGE = "JScript" %> <% Response.Buffer = true; Response.Expires = 0; %> <html>
<head> <Title>Create An Intention</title> </head> <body bgcolor="#FFE9D%"
style="font-family: Arial" text="#000000"> <% //Define some variables upl =
Server.CreateObject("SoftArtisans.FileUp") intention.sub.-- name = upl.Form
("intention.sub.-- name") intention.sub.-- desc = upl.Form("intention.sub.--
desc") //intention.sub.-- name = Request.Form("intention.sub.--
name") //intention.sub.-- desc = Request.Form("intention.sub.--
desc") //intention.sub.-- icon = Request.Form("intention.sub.-- icon") submitted =
upl.Form("submitted") items = new Enumerator(upl.Form) %> <% //Establish connection
to the database objConnection = Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Connection")
objConnection.Open("Maelstrom") %> <% //Check to see if the person hit the button
and do the appropriate thing if (submitted == "Add/Delete") flag = "false" //loop
through all the inputs while(!items.atEnd( )) { i = items.item( ) //if items are
checked then delete them if(upl.Form(i) == "on") { objConnection.Execute("delete
from user.sub.-- intention where intention.sub.-- id =" + i); objConnection.Execute
("delete from intentions where intention.sub.-- id =" + i); objConnection.Execute
("delete from tools.sub.-- to.sub.-- intention where intention.sub.-- id =" + i)
flag = "true" } items.moveNext ( ) } // if items were not deleted then insert
whatever is in the text field in the database if(flag == "false") { intention.sub.-
- name.sub.-- short = intention.sub.-- name.replace(/ /gi, " ")
objConnection.Execute("INSERT INTO intentions (intention.sub.--
name,intention.sub.-- desc,intention.sub.-- icon) values(`" + intention.sub.-- name
+ "`, `" + intention.sub.-- desc + "`, `" + intention.sub.-- name.sub.-- short +
".gif" + "`)") Response.write("the intention short name is " + intention.sub.--
name.sub. -- short); upl.SaveAs("E:development/asp.sub.-- examples/"+
intention.sub.-- name.sub.-- short +".gif") } } // Query the database to show the
most recent items. rsCustomersList = objConnection.Execute("SELECT * FROM
intentions") %> <input type="Submit" name="return.sub.-- to.sub.-- mcp" value="Go
to Main Control Panel" onclick="location.href=`default.asp`"> <form method="post"
action="intention.sub.-- create.asp" enctype="multipar t/form-data" > <TABLE
border=0> <tr><td colspan="2"><font face="Arial" size="+1"><b>Enter in a new
intention</b></font></td></tr> <tr><td><font face="Arial">Name:</font></td>
<td><INPUT TYPE="text" name="intention.sub.-- name"></td></tr> <tr><td><font
face="Arial">Description:</font></td><td><TEXTAREA name="intention.sub.--
desc"></TEXTAREA></td></tr> <tr><td><font face="Arial">Icon
Image:</font></td><td><INPUT TYPE="file" NAME="intention.sub.-- icon"
size=40></td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2"><INPUT type="submit" name="submitted"
```

value="Add/Delet e"></td></tr> </TABLE> <HR> <font face="Arial"
size="+1">Current Intentions <TABLE> <tr bgcolor=E69780
align="center"> <td> <FONT color="white">Delete</FONT> </td> <TD> <FONT
color="white">Itention</FONT> </TD> <TD> <FONT color="white">Description</FONT>
</TD> <TD> <FONT color="white">Image</FONT> </TD> </tr> <% // Loop over the
intentions in the list counter = 0; while (!rsCustomersList.EOP) { %> <tr
bgcolor="white" style="font-size: smaller"> <td align=center> <INPUT
type="checkbox" name="<%=rsCustomersList("intention.sub.-- id")%>"> </TD> <td>

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (13):

_____ ___ ->--
_____
#include file="include/check.sub.-- authentication.inc" <HTML> <HEAD>
<TITLE>mySite! Intentions List</TITLE> <SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript"> function
intentionsList ( ) { this internalArray = new Array ( ); <% // establish connection
to the database objConnection = Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Connection");
objConnection.Open("Maelstrom"); // create query intentionsQuery =
objConnection.Execute("SELECT * FROM intentions ORDER BY intention.sub.-- name
asc"); %> // write out the options <% numOptions = 0 while (!intentionsQuery.EOF)
{ intentionName = intentionsQuery("intention.sub.-- name"); intentionIcon =
intentionsQuery("intention.sub.-- icon"); %> this.internalArray[<%= numOptions%>] =
new Array(2); this.internalArray[<%= numOptions%>] [0] = "<%= intentionName %>";
this.internalArray[<%= numOptions%>] [1] = "images/<%= intentionIcon %>"; <%
numOptions++; intentionsQuery.moveNext( ); %> <% } %> numIntentions = <%=
numOptions%>; intentionArray = new intentionsList( ).internalArray; function
selectIntention ( ) { for (i=0;i<numIntentions;i++) { if
(IntentionsListSelect.options[i].selected) { intentionNameTextField.value =
intentionArray[i] [0]; //intentionPicture.src = intentionArray [i] [1];
break; } } } </SCRIPT> </HEAD> <BODY BGCOLOR="<%=Session("main.sub.-- background")%
>" style="font-family: Arial"> <CENTER> -->-- <FORM NAME="intention.sub.-- list">
<TABLE FRAME="BOX" border=0 CELLPADDING="2" CELLSPACING="2"> <TR> <TD COLSPAN="3"
STYLE="font: 20pt arial" ALIGN="CENTER"> <B>Add a mySite! Intention</B> </TD> </TR>
<TR> <TD COLSPAN="3"> </TD> </TR> <TR> <TD width="100"> Please
Select An Intention You Would Like to Add to Your List </TD> <TD colspan=2>
<SELECT ID="(IntentionsListSelect" NAME="IntentionsListSelect" SIZE="10"
style="font: 9pt Arial;" onClick="selectIntention( )."> <%
intentionsQuery.moveFirst( ); for(j=0;j<numOptions;j++) { %> <OPTION VALUE="<%=
intentionsQuery("intention.sub.-- id") %>" <% if (j == 0) { %> SELECTED <% } %>> <%
= intentionsQuery("intention.sub.-- name") %> <% intentionsQuery.moveNext( ) }
intentionsQuery.moveFirst( ); %> </SELECT> </TD> </TR> <TR> <TD COLSPAN="3"> </TD>
</TR> <TR> <TD width="100"> Customize the Intention
name</TD> <TD COLSPAN=2> <INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="intentionNameTextField"
ID="intentionNameTextField" SIZE="30" VALUE="<%= intentionsQuery("intentio n.sub.--
name") %>"> </TD> </TR> <TR> <TD COLSPAN="3"> </TD> </TR> <TR> <TD COLSPAN="3"
ALIGN="CENTER"> <INPUT TYPE="button" NAME="intentionOKButton" VALUE=" OK "
SIZE="10" ID="intentionOKButton"
onClick="javaScript:top.opener.top.navframe.addAnIn tention( );">   &n
bsp;&nbs p; <INPUT TYPE="button" NAME="intentionCancelButton" VALUE="Cancel"
SIZE="10" ID="intentionCancelButton" onClick="self.close( );"> </TD> </TR> </TABLE>
-->-- </FORM> </CENTER> <% objConnection.Close( ); %> </BODY> </HTML>

_____

Other Reference Publication (1):
Chu-Sing Yang, Kun-da Wu, Chun-Wei Tseng; Support an Efficient Connection for
Mobile IP; Proceedings, Ninth International Workshop on Database and Expert Systems
Applications; Aug. 1998, IEE, Computer Society, pp. 514-519.